

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 163

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—OUR BOYS. BOOTH'S THEATRE—AMIE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HIS OPERA TROUPE. STANFORD THEATRE—OUR NEW PRIZE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HURRY DUMPTY. WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS. NIBLO'S GARDEN—KAT LYONS. FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. FORTY FIFTH ST.—VARIETY. GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERTS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—MANS AND FISH. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and clear or partly cloudy, with a few light showers. To-morrow it will be warm and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and feverish. Gold opened at 100½, and advanced to 101, at which price it closed. Government bonds were firm, States strong and railroads quiet. Money was easy at 2½ a 3 per cent.

THE MOILY MAGUIRES are still enriching the sheriffs. Another execution yesterday.

THE FAMOUS EXMA MINE still lingers in the courts. It pans out pretty well for the lawyers.

THE ALDERMEN have prudently resolved to put up no more street obstructions until their trial is over.

THE POLANISCOPE seems to be as objectionable to the sugar men as the whiskey register to the liquor dealers.

A DEFICIT of fifteen or twenty million dollars the next fiscal year is the cheerful financial outlook at Washington.

THE TRANSFER of the business of the district courts to the Marine Court is the latest suggestion of the Bar Association.

VALLAY FORD celebrates this month the anniversary of its evacuation one hundred years ago by the Continental Army.

ONE THOUSAND AMERICAN HORSES are now driven on a London tramway. A large export trade in this line is not improbable.

THE ORANGE (N. J.) ALDERMEN who have refused to make an appropriation for the Fourth of July celebration ought to be indicted.

THE REGATTA of the Jersey City Yacht Club was the interesting event in the lower bay yesterday. Eighteen boats participated.

THE DISMISSED POLICE and other officials who have brought suits to get their places back are not meeting with much success in the courts.

MR. L. WEBER has been elected captain of the American Rifle Team. There is a strong disposition to hold the next international match in the West.

THE GRAND JURY has resolved to try to frame another indictment against the officials of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company for an alleged violation of the Election Law.

IT WAS ABSURD of the Aldermen to expect the Mayor to act as their mere clerk in issuing street sprinkling permits. As everybody expected, he has vetoed the ordinance.

IF THE RAILROAD MEN now in session fail to agree upon an extension of the pool system adopted last March we shall probably have another freight war this summer.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY came very near voting away the entire revenues of the government for the improvement of so-called rivers and harbors. Probably the object was to kill the bill.

THE EVIDENCE of Graham in the Camden murder trial yesterday forms a terrible chapter of crime. He asserted that he had been hired to kill the unfortunate Armstrong for five hundred dollars.

THE METROPOLITAN ROAD did better last evening in transporting its thousands of patrons to their homes, but there is still room for improvement. The cry is still, more cars between five and seven P. M.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS are unfortunate this year. A judgment for three-quarters of a million dollars was given in the Court of Claims yesterday in favor of the government against the Union Pacific line.

THE WEATHER.—The rain area attending the storm centre on the coast and over the Middle and Eastern States is gradually dissipating and fair weather is succeeding the recent disturbances in all the districts east of the Mississippi and southward of the lakes. In the West, however, there are indications that point to the occurrence of heavy wind storms or tornadoes over Iowa and the regions southward to the Ohio Valley. Decided contrasts of temperature and pressure occur within the region named, which usually precede violent local disturbances. The winds over the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley are very variable and light to brisk; on the Atlantic coast they are generally northwesterly; in the West southerly and easterly, and in the Southwest they are generally easterly, attending the advance of a new depression from the northern portion of Texas. On the Middle Atlantic coast yesterday morning the wind was temporarily high from the west. The highest pressure is now in the Southwest and West, except in Texas, and the barometer is also above the mean in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and clear or partly cloudy, possibly with a few light showers. To-morrow it will be warm and fair.

Our Commerce with China.

In the popular mind the relative importance of our commerce with China is very greatly exaggerated. There is a vague idea that with a country having so vast a population, variously estimated at from two hundred millions to four hundred millions, an immense and lucrative foreign trade must necessarily be carried on; but when compared with the commerce of the Western nations the trade of the Celestial Empire is found to be relatively very insignificant. It is stated by the best official authority that the total foreign commerce of China with all countries in the year 1872 amounted to but \$208,000,000. For the same year the value of the foreign commerce of England was \$3,340,000,000. For the year 1876 the foreign commerce of China is stated to have been \$219,000,000. The value of the foreign commerce of the United States for the same year was over \$1,150,000,000. No more striking evidence could be presented to show that other elements than simply that of population are necessary to afford a basis for profitable trade.

The foreign commerce of China in 1876 was divided as follows:—With Great Britain—imports, \$22,842,000; exports, \$70,896,000. British dependencies—imports, \$73,303,000 (mostly opium from India); exports, \$4,091,000. United States—imports, \$1,071,000; exports, \$10,526,000. Continent of Europe—imports, \$1,195,000; exports, \$20,957,000. All other countries—imports, \$3,497,000; exports, \$10,763,000.

The total imports of cotton goods into China during the year 1876 amounted to but \$29,314,000; of woollen goods, \$6,300,000; and of metals, wrought and unwrought, \$4,446,000. Of the exports the value of tea was \$53,163,000; of silk and silk goods, \$51,928,000; and of sugar, \$3,359,000.

These figures show the total commerce of China with all countries. What our own commerce with that country has been is shown by the tables compiled from official data which we publish to-day, and which present in one view a statement of our commerce with China during the last twenty-one years. From these tables it appears that for the twenty years ended June 30, 1876, the average value of our commerce with China has been but \$22,108,026 per annum. During the last ten years of that period the average increased to \$27,300,174, and during the last five years to \$30,616,595 per annum. The highest figure that has been reached in any year was in 1873, when our total exchanges with China amounted to \$36,902,459.

During the same period of five years above referred to our commerce with the island of Cuba averaged in value \$89,560,962 per annum, with the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, \$83,587,181 and with Brazil, \$47,214,943 per annum.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, our total commerce with China amounted to but \$32,681,207, while the value of our commerce with Cuba was \$84,369,723 and with Brazil, \$51,080,854.

It will thus be seen that our commerce with China is far less important than that with Canada, Cuba or Brazil.

Until last year our annual imports from China have been greatly in excess of our exports to that country. During the five years ended June 30, 1876, our imports from China averaged \$20,018,397 per annum, while our exports averaged but \$10,598,198 per annum. This condition of our trade was reversed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, our exports to China having been \$20,368,000 in value, while our imports amounted to but \$12,312,636. We find, however, that less than one-quarter of our total exports to China last year consisted of merchandise, seventy-six per cent; or \$15,430,965, having been of specie. Of the above imports from China sixty-four per cent came in free of duty.

It is noteworthy that seventy per cent of our commerce with China is now carried on through the port of San Francisco, while New York has twenty-nine per cent. Probably many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the value of the tea imported into the United States last year from Japan was greater, by \$851,933, than that imported from China. In quantity there was an excess of 307,346 pounds in favor of China. Our total imports of tea during the last fiscal year from China amounted to 26,467,581 pounds, of the value of \$6,860,534, and from Japan 26,160,135 pounds, of the value of \$7,712,467. If all the tea imported into the United States during the last fiscal year from both China and Japan had been landed at San Francisco and sent thence overland by railroad it would have furnished freight only to the extent of 26,319 tons. The quantity of tea imported at San Francisco, however, amounted only to 8,171 tons. Tea is now received in New York by steamer in sixty days from China through the Suez Canal, and the freight is not higher than that earned by our clipper ships only a few years ago. The voyage from China by fast sailing vessel is made in from eighty to one hundred days.

Our overland route across the continent by railroad has therefore to compete for slow freight with the latter route by sea, and for fast freight with that by steamer via the Suez Canal.

England's trade with China is so much larger than our own that an inquiry into the facts with relation thereto is interesting. For the purpose of comparison we therefore include in the tables we publish to-day a statement which shows the commerce of the United Kingdom with China for the ten years ending with 1876.

It will be seen that for the last five years of that period England's commerce with China averaged over \$120,000,000 per annum, while during the same period the value of our commerce with China was but \$30,600,000 per annum.

Our exports to that country averaged \$10,600,000 per annum, while England's averaged \$46,700,000 per annum. During the year 1876 England exported to China cotton goods to the value of \$28,167,250. Our shipments of cotton goods during that fiscal year amounted only to the value of \$533,513.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, our export of cotton goods to China slightly increased, having reached the value of \$1,060,493; but this is only about one

twenty-eighth of the value of England's sales of that article to China during the previous year. It is evident that it is to the export of this staple that the attention of our manufacturers and business men should be especially turned when seeking an increase of our trade relations with China.

What is necessary to accomplish that object is very correctly and ably stated in the letter of the Secretary of State addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in transmitting the annual report upon the commercial relations of the United States for the year 1877. In that letter the Secretary said as follows:—

The great predominance of British over American trade in China is not due to any superiority of British over American manufactures. On the contrary, the consular reports from China to this department for years back have borne testimony to the superiority, in style, finish and durability, of our cotton manufactures, and to their popularity in the Chinese market. The preponderance of British trade in China is due solely to the persistence and ability with which that trade is pressed upon the country; to the harmonious efforts of British officials and manufacturers in crossing avenues to extend British trade and in monopolizing the avenues already open; to the manufacture of goods to suit the tastes or prejudices of the purchasers; and to the seeming indifference of our manufacturers and exporters in regard to the trade of that country.

We press these pertinent suggestions upon the attention of the great cotton manufacturers of the New England States. They have a great command of wealth; they have invested vast amounts of capital in mills, machinery and the control of water power; an extension of their markets is the one thing they need to render them prosperous; they are near enough to one another to act easily in concert; they are sagacious enough to devise means for taking advantage of the situation, and it will be their own fault if, within the next two or three years, they do not make effective inroads on the large British cotton trade in the East. If they can secure their fair share of this trade and that of South America no cotton mill in the country will stand idle or work on short time, and none of their operatives will be out of employment, except by their own choice. The cotton manufacturers are the most competent judges of what ought to be done in their common interest. We suggest a conference of all the great corporations. At an expense to each so slight as to be a bagatelle they could establish agencies throughout the East to exhibit samples of American goods and press their superiority upon the attention of merchants and consumers. By a vigorous effort in this direction our manufacturers might supplant England in the Eastern markets.

President Hayes' Title.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom the Maryland memorial and the Kimball bill were referred, decided yesterday, by a vote of eight to one, to make a report adverse to the memorial and the bill. Both memorial and bill would have slumbered in the committee without any action had it not been for the cry raised in the republican press that the purpose of the Potter investigation is to put Mr. Hayes out of office. The report which has been decided on is for the purpose of disavowing any such revolutionary intention. It is a wise and politic decision on the part of the democratic majority of the Judiciary Committee. This authoritative disclaimer will enable the democratic party to reap the full advantage of the revelations, whatever they may prove to be, respecting the Louisiana and Florida frauds. The country is entitled to know the bottom facts; and, so far as they disclose republican rascality, they are legitimate party capital for the democrats. But if the object were to put Mr. Hayes out of office the whole country would rally to his support, and the damaging facts disclosed would be slighted and despised by citizens who regard the public tranquillity as the paramount interest. But when fears of revolution are set at rest the country will weigh with candor the proofs of fraud, perjury and forgery in the Presidential election. It is for the obvious interest of the republican party to have it supposed that the purpose of the investigation is to put Mr. Tilden in the White House. It is equally for the interest of the democratic party to refute and explode so injurious a charge. If the report of the Judiciary Committee is accepted by the House the republicans will not have a rag or shred to cover them from the result of the Potter resolution should it be damaging. Whatever the result of the investigation may be, it is wise and prudent for the democratic party to extinguish the cry of revolution raised by their opponents, which will be done effectually if the House adopts the report of the Judiciary Committee.

The position of the Judiciary Committee is understood to be that the Forty-fourth Congress had exclusive jurisdiction in the counting of the electoral votes; that the decision of that Congress was conclusive and final; that no subsequent Congress has authority to review its action or reverse its judgment; that its determination is as binding and irrevocable as that of every other tribunal of last resort from which the constitution and laws provide no method of appeal or mode of redress. This is sound law. If the Judiciary Committee sanction and promulgate it and the House confirms it, it is so accordant with public policy as well as with law that the country will accept it as a correct exposition of true principles. It is already certain that the Judiciary Committee will so report, and altogether probable that the House will adopt its conclusions. If this expectation is realized the democratic party is warranted in making the most, for electioneering purposes, of whatever damaging facts may be divulged by the Potter investigation. President Hayes cannot be put out of office without a revolution; but in case of such a revolution the proofs of fraud are legitimate electioneering capital for the democratic party.

Highway Robbery.

Doubtless we shall experience in the course of time what may prove unpleasant points in travel by the mid-air lines, but just at present the general disposition is to make much of the new institution in virtue of the contrasts it presents with the horse car transit that has been the horror of the public for a quarter of a century. The latest incident in horse car travel is the daring robbery committed on Monday

night by five ruffians who suddenly dashed in and overpowered a man whom they knew to possess a sum of money, and who escaped, though the car was crowded and the streets full. Crimes of this nature have not been uncommon on the horse cars. Travel by night has been made dangerous in those vehicles through the fact that from time to time cars have been taken possession of by robbers and the passengers treated in every respect as the passengers of stage coaches still are now and then in Mexico by the well armed "gentlemen of the road." These crimes cannot occur in just these forms on the high level lines. The necessity of entering at one station and remaining until the next, and the impossibility of boarding a moving train, will interfere materially with the operations of fellows who propose to practise highway robbery in the streets of the city. But as it is likely that so promising a field as the elevated road will not be neglected by the rogues it is to be hoped that one of these days some plan of communication between moving trains and the stations will be perfected by which the practising thief may fall into the ready hands of the police.

College Commencements in 1878.

The President of the United States will reach West Point to-day to attend the regular annual exercises with which the graduating class of cadets are launched for their life voyage in the military profession. It is wise to make such occasions festive. For the same reason that a festive christening makes domestic life more beautiful and hopeful, for the same reason that a bright and joyous wedding is an "islet of the blessed," which irradiates the future with hope, and to which memory will fondly recur in after years, it is helpful and beautiful to start the fledgling officer or the young bachelor of arts with sufficient pomp and parade to impress him with a sense of the value of his privileges and of the interest which not merely his family and personal friends but the community at large feel in his success. Trite as the maxim is that *noblesse oblige* it is one of the most useful in the whole circle of "wise saws." Make young graduates feel how much is expected of them in consequence of their education, their opportunities and the partial expectation of their friends, and you supply one of the most efficient incentives for honorable exertion to satisfy the sympathetic hopes manifested on these educational occasions. The parade, the oratory, the plaudits, the interest manifested on these beautiful occasions, cannot fail to have an inspiring and ennobling influence on ingenuous young men whose launch in life is thus covered all over with bright and gayly fluttering flags and cheered by the applause of a host of favoring spectators.

The enlivening commencement season opportunely opens with the exercises of our great national institution at West Point. This beautiful, leafy month of June, when Nature has put on her most attractive garb, is a fit time for inaugurating the season of college commencements, and nowhere is Nature dressed out to such advantage in this lovely month as amid the highlands of the noble and historic Hudson. It is fortunate on other grounds that West Point leads the way in these annual observances. In some respects the Military Academy is better suited than any other institution to be a model of sound education. The Military Academy is not dependent on the whims or caprice of patrons. The young men who do not come up to its standard are either dropped or put back into the class of a preceding year, and its professors are so independent that they never put on any airs. Its anti-lunatic tendencies form the most useful part of its example. Its whole influence is on the side of honest education. Its example in this respect is worth the whole cost of the institution, aside from the specific benefit it confers in supplying the army with a body of thoroughly educated officers. Harvard and Yale are, perhaps, equally independent of popular caprice, though in a different way. Their reputation has become so fully established and is so great and commanding that they can fix their own terms of admission, and to their credit be it spoken, they are constantly raising their standard year by year. The minor colleges, whose name is legion, must be more or less affected by the anti-lunatic examples of West Point, Harvard and Yale, and there is good reason for hoping that our institutions of learning will constantly grow in usefulness and efficiency.

A Disgraceful Exhibit.

The proceedings in the Vanderbilt will case yesterday, ridiculous as they were, cannot fail to excite a painful feeling among all respectable people. It is very sad to think that the family of a gentleman of the late Commodore Vanderbilt's prominence should be in any manner associated with such men as the detectives whose affidavits and recantation were read in court yesterday. No person can believe that there is a particle of truth in other of the stories related by these worthies. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and Mr. Chaney M. Depew are gentlemen of unblemished character and reputable lives, and no one would for an instant believe that they would have entered into any conspiracy or done any act such as attributed to them by the detectives, neither will any person give credence to the absurd romance substituted by these worthies for their first Munchausen tale. The idea of sharp detectives being carried about the city in carriages in ignorance of where they were going, what street they were in, or whether they were on the east side or west side of town, and being deceived by bogus personators of some of the best known men in New York, is a little too ridiculous. The whole story may be attributed either to a loax or to the attempt of some persons to turn a lawsuit among wealthy people to pecuniary profit. But the painful part of the affair is to see either side in an unfortunate family dispute tempted to resort to so disreputable a source for evidence, and to offer in seriousness such scandalous testimony as at first tendered by these men to the contestant's counsel.

Slow Progress.

The proceedings before the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday were of no importance and of but little interest. The witness Anderson increased the respect that must be generally felt for his character by claiming to have been the originator of the nefarious scheme by which the republican vote in East Feliciana was designedly held back for the purpose of raising the false charge of intimidation in the parish and having the whole vote, which was certain to be strongly democratic, thrown out. An attempt was made to contradict Anderson's positive statement that he had never represented the Sherman letter to have been signed by Mr. Stoughton as well as the Secretary, by the testimony of ex-Congressman Darrell. The latter stated that Anderson had spoken to him of the letter as the "Sherman and Stoughton letter," while Mrs. Jenks had called it the "Sherman letter." The weak point in Mr. Darrell's testimony was his admission that he had spoken to several persons of the letter as if it actually existed, but that he had no information or knowledge of its existence except the word of the witness, in whose veracity he pretends never to have had any confidence. The witness endeavored to show that the documents possessed by Anderson, including Senator Matthews' letters, were used by Anderson for purposes of "blackmail." But the damaging point against Senator Matthews is the existence of these letters, and not anything that Anderson can say. The Senator has been offered the opportunity to explain them away and has declined. Unless he reconsiders his refusal to appear before Mr. Potter's committee it will be clear to every impartial mind that he has no explanation to make. According to Senator Matthews' own story at the first interview he had with Anderson the latter intruded him with a paper which proved his visitor to be a rascal. Mr. Matthews states that had he read the document before Anderson left his office he should have felt justified in kicking that worthy down stairs; yet, after this, Senator Matthews writes friendly letters to this rascal whom he ought to have kicked out of his office, endeavors to obtain a government position for him, and recommends him to the confidence and consideration of President Hayes.

It is probably natural that the Potter Committee, fishing in foul waters, should obtain tainted witnesses. But if the investigation so loudly demanded has any respectable evidence to produce to prove the frauds in whose existence everybody believes it should not waste its time any longer with Anderson. Especially should the original Sherman letter be brought forward at once if it really exists and is within reach of the committee. Secretary Sherman's evasive testimony has induced a widespread conviction that he actually wrote such a letter. Yet, if the committee should fail to produce it, or to show by better evidence than that of Anderson that it was once in existence, it is plain to see that the great investigation will end in a wordy war of charges and denials, which will leave matters much the same as they were before it was commenced.

Bishop Seymour's Consecration.

The consecration of an Episcopal Bishop is not an everyday occurrence that might be passed lightly by. It is an important and responsible office that our fellow citizen, Dr. George F. Seymour, accepted yesterday at the hands of the chief pastors of his Church. The occasion drew, as well it might, an immense congregation to Trinity Church, where the consecration took place. A large number of the bishops of the Church are absent in Europe to attend the Lambeth Conference, which meets in July, but there were ten present yesterday, including one from New Zealand, caught here accidentally on his way to London. Bishop Lay, who is widely known as a conservative churchman, neither "high" nor "low," but who interprets the Prayer Book of his Church in the light of Scripture and of sound sense, delivered a very practical discourse, in the synopsis of which will be found some interesting suggestions, not alone for bishops and presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but for all other ministers to heed. The Illinois diocese, to which Bishop Seymour goes, is largely rural. Springfield, which gives it its name, is the principal city in the diocese, so that the pertinence of Bishop Lay's charge, mildly presented when he declared that the Church is a church of towns and villages, will be readily perceived. The Episcopal Church as a separate organization in these United States is not yet one hundred years old, but from the brief outline presented by Bishop Lay the growth of the episcopate has been remarkable. The number of bishops has doubled every twenty-five years of the existence of the Church, and including the present unfinished quarter of a century it promises the like results. Already within twenty years fifty-two prelates have been consecrated; and the theory of dividing dioceses so that the chief pastors shall be the better able to supervise every part of their work is growing in favor among churchmen.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman Potter is a Doctor of Laws. Senator McPherson will spend his vacation at Long Branch. Congressman Bland, of Missouri, was once a Nevada lawyer. We are afraid that Colonel Donn Platt is becoming Mexicanized. The first gun in the republican campaign seems to have been fired by a publicist during the Ring regime and since had never been impeached, his deuce cannot but be a great loss to the community. The Street Cleaning Department, under Captain Gunner, was reported for having deposited all kinds of refuse, from the cow Europa, in the East River.

chant. In the gallery of the Supreme Court room, during the sitting of the Electoral Commission, a lady remarked, "Bayard is above all things a gentleman." The Count Von Rosen, of Sweden, arrived in New York yesterday with his family. He will spend the summer at Newport. The Countess Von Rosen is an American lady, the daughter of Mr. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia.

Our readers say that the result of rapid transit in this city is due to the persistent efforts of the H&M, which has educated the people up to the idea. We agree with "Princess" that the conductors on the elevated road do not clearly call the name of the station at which the cars are to stop.

In the interview with M. Leon Chateau concerning the Franco-American treaty, which was published in Monday's HERALD, the name of Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, was omitted as one of the committee to France from American committees. A fourth vice president will also be chosen to represent the Western States.

The wedding of Mr. Peter H. Morris and Miss Julia Watt is to be celebrated at St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third street, at seven o'clock this evening. Mr. Morris is a grandson of Mr. Abraham Brown, and the bride is the granddaughter of Archibald Watt, the founder of the Leake and Watt Orphan Asylum.

"Squeakers" writes to say that Mr. J. R. Booth does not keep a hotel, but only a private house at Manchester, in Cape Ann, Mass. (a printer would make it N. H.) Perhaps "Squeakers" will permit us to say that gentlemen do not indulge in lead-pencil writing upon people without an apology, and that they always sign their names.

Mr. Seville A. Brown, who was yesterday confirmed as Consul to Birmingham, England, has been the able and faithful chief clerk of the State Department for five years, and entered the service in that department in 1864, in the last year of Mr. Lincoln's administration. His long and thorough knowledge of public business will make him an excellent consul, and his him, in fact, for a higher position than that to which he, at his own desire, has been appointed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—AMIE'S FAREWELL. Miss Amie gave her final performance last night, at Booth's Theatre, to the most crowded and fashionable house of the season. It was the occasion of her benefit, her farewell to the American public and her last appearance on the stage previous to her return to France. The operas given were the first act of "La Petite Mariée," the third act of "La Marjolaine" and the third and fourth acts of "La Vie Parisienne." In each of these Miss Amie played a favorite rôle and met with the same warm approbation which has been bestowed upon her singing and acting during her successful career of nearly seven years in this country. During the third act of "La Vie Parisienne" and after a duet between Pauline (Duparc) and the Baron (Duparc), Mr. Duparc stepped toward the footlights and presented Miss Amie with a magnificent airtight service, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Grant, of which the following is a translation:—

MISS AMIE:—After a long and to me, most agreeable acquaintance, we are about to part. I am sorry to see you go, but I am glad to see you go. Before you set out from this scene of your many and great successes, and take your last leave of a public whose love you have enjoyed so long, let me ask your acceptance of the accompanying letter, which I have written for you as a woman, my appreciation of your devotion as an artist and my recognition of your talents as an actress. I sincerely hope, wherever you go, you may prove as pleasant and successful as it has been with your devoted friend in establishing my reputation in the United States.

Miss Amie then came forward and returned thanks, and bade adieu to her American friends in a neat little speech, of which the following is a translation:—

I am very much gratified by this proof of friendship on the part of Mr. Maurice Grant, and I take pleasure in stating that, if my humble talents have been so appreciated by some of our countrymen, my high administrative qualities and his devoted and intelligent activity have not been overlooked. I am, therefore, very much gratified to have received from you this beautiful and valuable souvenir, which I shall treasure up as a precious memory of my stay in the United States.

One day's journey remains to be fulfilled by me before leaving this country. I wish to thank the American public in general, and in a particular manner that of New York. I wish to say that my last leave of a public whose love you have enjoyed so long, let me ask your acceptance of the accompanying letter, which I have written for you as a woman, my appreciation of your devotion as an artist and my recognition of your talents as an actress. I sincerely hope, wherever you go, you may prove as pleasant and successful as it has been with your devoted friend in establishing my reputation in the United States.

In the fourth act of "La Vie Parisienne" Amie introduced her favorite English song of "Pretty as a Picture," and the Spanish song, "La Paloma," and was warmly applauded. It was midnight when the curtain fell and Amie's successful engagement was brought to a close. Miss Amie sails to-day for France, and will be in London on the 15th. She has been entertained during her reign in America as queen of opera bouffe.

GROUND'S MASS.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1878. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Your criticism on the rendition of "Gonzo's Mass of the Sacred Heart" (recently given at St. Stephen's Church) being so worded as to leave an impression that that was its first production here, I would, as an act of justice to Dr. William Berg, organist of St. Francis Xavier Church, beg to state that it was performed for the first time in America, under his direct supervision and by his choir on Sunday, December 9, 1877. Yours respectfully, JUSTITIA.

ART NOTE.

Miss Harriet Hosmer's colonial statue "Zenobia," the property of Mr. Amon W. Griswold, which cost the owner \$7,000, was sold yesterday by R. H. Ludlow & Co. at the auction of the furniture of Mr. Griswold's house in Fifth Avenue. The statue brought the low price of \$2,750, the purchaser being Mr. W. H. Smith.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BROWN. Mr. John Brown, who has been for the last twenty-five years Naturalization Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, died at his residence in this city on Monday, May 13, at the age of 72. He was a native of New York, and frequently represented the people of New York in positions of trust and confidence. He was for ten years a member of the New York Legislature, in which position his many excellent qualities were prominently displayed. A man of strict integrity, and whose career as a publicist during the Ring regime and since had never been impeached, his decease cannot but be a great loss to the community. His private character was as pure as his public nature, and his unblemished career has occasioned great grief among his official brethren in the Naturalization Office.

OWEN HEALEY. Owen Healey, a well known politician in democratic circles, died suddenly. It is supposed of heart disease, in his store No. 28 Cherry street, last evening. He was fifty-nine years of age, and leaves quite a large family, residing at No. 121 East Seventeenth street.

ADDISON B. PHILLIPS. Addison B. Phillips, of the firm of A. B. Phillips & Co., leather dealers, New York, and proprietor of the East Waverley tannery, died at his residence in East Waverley, N. Y., yesterday morning, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution declaring that no more ordinances relative to bay windows or sidewalk stands shall be considered pending a decision of the courts as to the authority of the Board over such matters.

Congressman Cox was yesterday complimented at the regular meeting of the Common Council on motion of Alderman Herron for his successful efforts at Washington in behalf of the local police service.

The New York Juvenile Guardian Society have sent in a petition to the Supervisors asking that their building be exempt from taxation on the ground that all receipts are used for charitable purposes. They also state that they have relieved 32,478 persons.

Collector Arthur's memorial requesting the city of New York to convey to the United States the triangular piece of land on the Battery was yesterday referred to the Aldermanic Committee on Law.

The Department of Public Works has received notification that some unauthorized persons, representing themselves as belonging to the Bureau of Street Economy, have been engaged in extorting money from those ignorant as to law, on three avenues.

Commissioner Campbell states that no one has authority to demand or enforce compliance with any notice or order unless the same is signed by the Superintendent of Encumbrances.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners met yesterday, Ambrose Snow in the chair. The British bark Ocean City was fined \$100 for throwing ashes in the river, off the Battery, on Monday morning. Inspector Joseph Conway sent in a report, in which he stated that the Police Commissioners had placed in the North and East 15th are vessels for the reception of ashes from the city.